ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CRISIS IN INDIA.

REPORTED OUTBREAK AT BOMBAY.

Manifesto of the Delhi Mutineers.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

Lord Elgin's Ultimatum to the Emperor of China.

An American Convicted of Pi-

racy in China.

" RAH WAY SWINDLERS IN ENGLAND.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS. COTTON UNCHANGED.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

led from Liverpoel about 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, September 2, arrived off Sandy Hook early

brought up to the city from Sandy Hook by the new and

The news by the arrival is of no special importance

The London papers contain copions and interesting de-tails of the progress of the Indian mutiny, but do not add anything of material importance to the facus already made

sown by telegraph.

Some of the French journals had published telegraphic ny had exhibited itself in the Bombay Presidency. near Bombay twelf, but had been suppressed, and a plan altogether of Sikhs. It is suggested by English papers, in view of any confirmation of the statement, that it originated

of the New York Herald which suggested that the

We have great suspicious in the obvairous disinterested ness of the United States. Were the Americans to assist the English, we may be persuaded that they would insist on high terms of payment; we are convinced that England is well aware of this fact, and that the fear of paying dear-by will lead her to hold on to the last extremity before ac

test England with troops for India. A proposition was on foot to withdraw the New York line, to which the latter

The London Times states that difteen thousand men of the d battalions of the line, formed in the stead of the regi-nts sent to India; also that an additional force of

The Liverpool Altion, in an article upon the submarine legraph, says:—"It is not at all probable that the attempt ed until next June." In the same article, the direc tors of the company are defended from sundry malignant lone which have recently been levelled at them. A despatch from Plymouth, England, dated 29th of Au-

The Agamemon, 21, screw, Master Commander T. A. Noddall, and Niagara, American frigate, are to be taken into the basin at Keyham to perform some further experiments on the electric cable.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Chronicle,

writing on the 29th of August says:-

Thomas Babbington Macauley is to be created a British

mid. to have an interview at Darmstadt.

In the English Peerage the new title of the Marquis of Lansdowne is to be Duke of Kerry, and Lord Robert Grossvenor is to be styled either Lord Ebury or Lord Mid-

to the effect that Mr. Vernon Smith (President of the Boars

ampion on the 30th ult., with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

A prospectus of the Red Ses Telegraph Company for

constructing the first section of the line to India—from Alexandria to Aden—had been issued in London. The

served permission from the Spanish government to return

the 18th of September, leaving there next day for Darm-King of Rolland is disposed to make to Prussia a cossion of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The Paris Mentleur announces that diplomatic relations

Section the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia on the one part, and the Forte on the other, were resemble as Constantinople on the 20th of August.

The fall in the price of grain in Paris had been checked

by its not coming quickly to market.

The Emperior Napoleon had gone to the camp at Chalons The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool just as the Baltic was leaving.

The Spanish-Mexican Imbregilo.

The Paris correspondent of the Lendon Timer says:—
The Duke de Rivas (the Spanish Minister) had a long inthe rive on Friday with Count Walewelt, and is said to
have declared that, before proceeding to houlilities with
Mexico, the Spanish government would publish a manireate explaining the question at issue, and permitting the
licen government to open fresh negotiations. Although
accounts are conflicting with respect to the exact course the
Spanish-Mexican dispute is taking and as to the manner in
which it is likely to be arranged, it is pretty evident that
all danger of collision between the two powers is over for
the present. As regards the final settlement, that, ownstdering the national character of the disputants, may be
long, but fears for Onba will restrain Spain from carrying
out those warlike threats of which har press and some of
her legislators were lately so lavish.

A Madrid journal, the Peninsula, announces on the
strength of letters from Mexico, that the recret treaty
spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the
effect that the former power should supply to the latter, in
case of war with Spain, fifteen or twenty thousand armed
volunteers, who should go, under the Mexican flag, to take
possession of Cuba; the Americans also farmishing equipments and vessels.

A despatch from Naples says that the criminal court of claims has declared the passengers of the seamer Cagharon has declared the passengers of the seamer Cagharon has been of any partitipation in the late attempt to create revoit. It is also stated that the Naspolitan government had shown much anxiety to avoid a rupture with Piedmont and had withdrawn the offensive note in which such a contingency was threatened.

The Marquis of Normanby, Stitish Minister at Florence, had withdrawn from his post on account of tone marked disrespect showed to him on the occasion of the recent visit of the Pope of Rome. It is insumsted that the Minister

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

Battles at Tuttehpore-Splendid Victory of the British Croops... The Caws pore Tragedy Great Fight at Agra—Triumph of the Sepoys—Rising in the Punjab—Revolt in Hyderabad—Position of Affairs at Delhi tineers-Franquillity in French India-French Sympathy for England-Russian

The following additional extracts with respect to the rreat crisis in India, we take from the papers brought to

England by the last overland mail:—
The dates are Calcutta July 28, and Bombay July 30.
The Calcutta Gasette of 9th of July publishes the follow-

FORE WHILM.

FOREGE DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1857.
The right honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, and hereby notifies, that it shall not be competent to any authority whatever, save only to the said Governor General of India in Council, to exercise the power of pardoning any mittneer, or any rebel who has opposed the troops of the British government by force, or who, in the course of recent events, has committed any helizons outrage; or any public officer, or state stipendiary, or native chief, who has joined, or in any way whatever assisted mutineers or rebels; or any person belonging to the family of any such public officer, state stipendiary, or native chief.

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Madras Atheneum says:—In the neighborhood of

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Madras Attendion says:—In the neighborhood of Benares a tremendous restribution is going on, for we hear that in one day 20 Zemini ars were hanged. An attempt to recepture the place has been made by a body of Rajpoots, but they were defeated, and 100 of them killed Ms jor Halliburton, of the 18th Highlanders, commanded. We learn from a Calcutta paper that the ex Ameers of Scinde, Meer Shahdah Eban and Meer Hussan Allie, have expressed their regret to the supreme government on hearing that the sepoys have multinled, and have offered to serve the government, at the expense of their lives, against them.

to serve the government, at the expense of their lives, agains them.

A plot was discovered on the 36th of June last to create an insurrection at Nagpore, but through the precautions taken by the authorities it proved unsuccessful, and the conspirators were brought to justice. Three native officers who were convicted of multip were hanged by soutoned of cours martial.

The mutiny at Saugor, to which we alfuded in our lans aummary, has been unsttended with bloodshed, the Europeans having secured themselves to the fort before the outbreak occurred. Part of the muticous regiments also their evil disposed comrades.

Throughout the Northwestern Provinces and Upper Bengal murder, rapine and spoilation are the order of the day. We are constantly sickened by the recital of takes of wholesale slaughter, in which unoffending women and children have not been spared by the flendish monsters who sought their lives.

children have not been spared by the fleedish monsters who sought their lives.

EATTLES OF FUTTRHFORE—SPLENDID ACTION OF THE ENGLISH TROOFS.

From the Eembay Times, July 30

During the last forteight the career of rebestion has remained unchecked throughout India, except at Fattchpore, where the muticeers under Nans Sahib have been thrice defeated by the Eritish troops. On the morning of the 17th instant, Seneral Havelock, who left Allahabad with about 2,000 Europeans, consisting of the 64th regiment, 78th Bigblanders, Madras fusiliers, and a company of royal artillery, attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, captored eleven guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harsasing marches he had joined Major Renaud's advanced columns three hours before day light, and arrived about eight o'clock four miles from foutchpore, where he encamped. The enemy advanced out of Futichpore, and op med fire upon a reconnais sance under Coined Tytler. General Havelock marched with eight gons in the centre, under Capt Maude, Royal Artillery, forming the whole of the infantry in quarter distance column is support. Capt Maude's fire electrified the enemy, who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and columns through garden enclosures and the streets of Futlehpore, in complete contain. This splendid vistory was gained without a single casualty on the side of the British, not a man being touched by the fire of the enemy. The enemy's strength was said to have been two regiments of cavalry, three of infantry and eleven guns, which were all captured. After this battle Gen. Havelook continued his victorious progress towards. Cawnpore, which he recover would follow the treacherous Mahratta up to that place.

FROM ERIGADIES GENERAL HAVELOCK, CAMP EUL-

PROM BRIGADIES GENERAL HAVELOCK, CAMP EUL-LENFORS, JULY 14.

We have taken every gun from the rebels at Futtah-pere—twelve in number. This has enabled me to equi-and ake into the field nine excellent guns, instead of six lighter, and with the facility of also bringing into action two light six pounders.

FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL HAVELOCK, CAMP PANDOO NUDBY, JULY 15.

My iroops were twice engaged this morning, and captured four more guns, with triffing loss. A strong advanced guard, under Col. Tytler, drove the enemy out of all entreaches positions in front of the village of Osing, after a resistance of two hours and a half, during which he mutinous cavalry, in considerable force, made frequent attacks against my beggage, which compelled me to one every available detachment and gran against them. At noon we attacked their entremonment at the bridge over the stream. The resistance here was short, but splinled, and the two guns taken were of large calibre. The Madras Fantleers particularly distinguished themselves. THE CAWNFORD TRAGEDY—SIR HUGH WHEELER'S

THE CAWNFORE TRAGEDY—SIR HUGH WHEELER'S DEATH.

These glorious tuccesses are dimmed by a frightful tragedy which has occurred at Cawapore, where Sir Hugh Wheeler and a small band of Europeans had long held out against fearful odds. It appears from the conflicting reports published regarding this melancholy caustrophe, that size Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed, the force at Cawapore accepted the offer of safety made by Nana Sahib and the mutineers. The treacherous miscreant, however, whose hands were already staned with the blood of the luckless fugitives from Futtyghur, opened fire on the boats in which the party were allowed to enter, and destroyed them all. Other accounts state that the wives and children of the officers and soldiers, consisting of 240 persons, were taken into Cawapore and sold by public auction, when, after being treated with the highest indigatites, they were barbarously slaughtered by the linhabitants. There is, notwithstanding, a faint hope that some few have eccaped the general massacre, as it is said that Nana shahb has more than a bundred European prisoners in his hands, whom he intends to hold as hotsages. These are probably the remains of General Wheeler's force at Cawapore Sach atrocities as those committed by Nana Sahib aramost unparalleled in the history of the world, but we hope the punishment for his crimes will not be long deferred.

almost unparalleled in the history of the world, but we hope the punishment for his crimes will not be long deferred.

SIRGE OF LUCKNOW, AND THE DEATH OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

Locknow still held out at the datest the latest advices, but its heroic defender, the brave and noble min feel Sir H. Lawrence, is no more. The intelligence of the death of this gallant officer has reached Bombay from Lucknow, and has caused universal regret, as the event is truly regarded as a national loss at the present crisis. He was wounded in a sortic against the enemy on the 2d July, and died of hockjaw on gibe sit. The garrison nething daunted by the death of their interpol loader, continued to hold out against the hords of matineers who surrounded them, and it is expected that they will maintain their ground until relieved by General Havelock. Major Banks and assumed the command of the garrison, which continued in the highest spirits.

SORTIES OF THE SEPOYS FROM DELHI—POSITION OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

The capture of Death has not yet been accomplished, and seems to be as far off as ever. The enemy made several sortics and attacked the British forces, but were always repulsed with heavy loss. On the 8th the mutineers assailed our right rear to force, but were driven back into the city leaving 1,600 dead on the field. Several other attempts were made to here the British position but failed. Sir Henry Barnard, C. B., Commander of the Forces, died in the British camp before Death, on the Std. July, of cholera. He has been succeeded in the command by General Reed, who acted with so much decision and judgment in the Punjab on the drst outbreak of the mutiny. The latest intelligence from Delhi is to the 14th of July, when every thing remained in the same state as heretofere. An officer is the camp, writing on that date, says.—We are doing nothing here towards taking Delhi, and are merely defending our slees against sortes of the memmy. We have parse of five European regiments, but can muster only 2,000 Europeans for any officier of the mem

bement and vindistive. I endeavor to write temperator, but I seeme you is he one ay maker to prevers a sufform tone of unimpassioned narrative when represents authorn tone of unimpassioned narrative when represents authorn tone of unimpassioned narrative when year temperature of the vinding of the steps to the reverse than the prevent of the step of the vinding of the step to the vinding of the step to the vinding of the step to the vinding of the step of th

feeders of the place to fly together, biackened and singed, to the lather gate, whence Lieut Forrest escaped in active to Merut. Lieut. Willoughby was less fortunate, and is now said to have been killed on his way to Umbaila.

DEFRAT OF THE SPOLISH AT AGRA—THE MUTINEERS TAKE THE CITT.

At Agra matters have approached a crists. The close neighborhood of the Neemuch and Nusseershal mutineers, who encamped about twenty miles from the city, compelled the European residents to abandon the cannoments and take refuge in the fort. The garrison consisted the deep of the component of the said Bergal Europeans and a battery of artillery, besides which a corps of volunteers, about 500 strong, was raised from among the Christian population. The robels having approached the city, with the eviden: object of plundering the cantomments, the traops in the fort marched out to attack them on the 8th of July, when a battle ensued, in which the British suffered considerable loss. Our troops, who had no cavary to support them, after having beaten the enemy, were obliged to retire into the fort, in consequence of their supply of ammunities having failed through the espication of the tumbrile. There were forty uline Europeans killed and tinety-two wounded in this affair, out of a total force of about five hundred men eau gaed. The mulineers after the battle destroyed nearly all the houses in the cantonment, in which they were assisted by the budsmanes of the city, and the prisoners liberated from the jail. The European inhabitants, however, had previously taken refuge in the fort, which prevented a general massacre from taking place, the only people killed causide being Major Jacob. Formerly in Scindal's service, and Mr. Habbard, of the Agra college. Captain d'Oyly, of the Bengal Artillery, was morially wounded in this action on the 5th instant, and mr gentlemes belonging to the mulities were also killed, one of whom Was M. Jourdan, the colebrated equestrian performer.

DEFALLS OF THE ROBARDET.

From the Agra Mofuselite, July 5.]

The

The troops that went to meet the enomy on the 5th lark, marched out of the statue about 11 A. M. and, proceeding along the road in the direction of the village of shatyones, which is about six miles from Agra, entered the large randy plain that lies to the right of the road, where the line of battle was formed, and in that order advanced alowly to meet the enemy, who were then distuncily visible, hovering in large bodies immediately to the right of the village. The British line consisted of a bores field battery on the extreme right and left, the infantry being in the middle, and the mounted militis somewhat in the rear. When about 600 yards from the village the insurgent operand shot, grape and shell, which was immediately responded to with such excellent effect that after two rounts from each gun they were seen retreating in great numbers. Loud cheering and repeated cries of 'Follow them up!' were heard from all parts of the right battery and there can be little doubt, had a dash been masse, the enemy would have been driven from their position into the open field with the ions of their guns, and the action been brought to an end with less saortine of life than eventually was the case. Our guns, however, limbered up and the line again advanced, but the can man of the first was and having got their range, directed their dire with admirable precision, as the havou among our men and hove pulnicityl statesied our attack was ovidently being combact to a series of deliberate Alwance—fort yards of the village, which we show with menced to hombard, and, it is to be feared, with small loss on the other side. The most uppracticed even what might have been expected—the enemy became emboldened, their cavarity in great numbers when the right of the line, when, after two of their main body, which many succeeded in doing. It is true that our mounted milita charged through a body of these hanging to the right of the line, when a fare a wood only for any unit has been got into position for the purpose, and when which there exi

idelity the reward the ruler of Lucknow got. It is further accessary that all Hindoos and Massulmans unite is this truggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure, so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes keep contented, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity; also, that all is possible, one proclamstice, and they themselves be exalted to rank and dignity; also, that all is possible, copy this proclamstice, and despatch it everywhere, that all true Hindoos and Mussulmans may be alive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous piace, (but prodently to avoid detection,) and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it bestions houses and their contents as were not considered for a fortunan. Nearly 180,000 mem are ready, and there are thriveen flags of the Raghtal regiments and about fourtees atsociated from different parts now raised aloft four our religion, for God, and the conqueror, and its the intention of Camparte for the Raghtal regiments and about fourtees atsociated from different wish.

BLOWING UT THE MAGAZINE OF DELIII.

From the London Post, Sept. 1.

A foreign journal has published a letter in which it is stated that some unexatiness is felt as to the tranquillity of the French possessions in India. That statement is quite to destruction and they then maintained until the whole stated the fort.

But while still two miles from the fort, we had the mornitostics of the foreign journal has published a letter in which it is stated that the more unexatiness is felt as to the tranquillity of the French possessions in India. That is the most is published a letter in which it is stated that ome unexatiness is felt as to the tranquillity of the French possessions in India.

A foreign journal has published a letter in which it is stated that the more unexatines in Felt as to the tranquillity of the French possessions in India. That the more indication, and the leat accounts in the proclamation, and destroyed the destroyed of

perty wants of statements, but by the budmashes of the city, and the prisoners, who were all liberated from the jail.

The enemy disappeared the day after the action, and preceded to Bhurtpore, but nothing with certainty is known of their after movements.

MUTINT AND MURDERS AT INDORS.

The details of the mutury at Mhos and Iedore, and the massacre at the latter place, where about forty Europeans were cruelly murdered, have been received since our sast summary. Bloodshed might have been prevented if precasions but been taken earlier, as at sauger and Nagpare; but Colonel Flatt, commanding the station, had imploit confidence in the fidelity of his men, and believed them to be quite atsunch to the last moment. So infatuated was he in this belief, that he actually left the fort for the purpose of hersaguing the men of the 23d Native Infantry, but paid with his life the penalty of his blindness. Major Harris, commanding the last Light Cavalry, and Capt Fagan, Adjulant of the 23d Native Infantry, were also murdered; but the rest of the officers and ladde took refege in a fortified square, which was held by Capiain Hungerfora's balory of Europeans. All indore the Residency was attacked by Holkar's disaffected troops, joined by the rabble of the city; but Celonel Durand, the Resident, and the rest of the officers of his suite, succeeded in making heir escapa, protected by some faishful companies of the Sheel corps them was Mr. Ross McMahon, a civil engineer, who took a contract for several public works under the Meharajah of Indore. Holkar's mutinous troops, joined by the disaffected regiments from Mhow after looting the treasury, proceeded on to Gwisior, and will doubties endeavor to make their way to Deibi. Holkar has remained firm is his adherence to the British government, and has not been prevalled on to join the general insurrection. The Bom bay moveable column, under the command of Brigadier Stuart, is advancing towards incore; so that we may soon hear of the restoration of wandelings to General india.

Their casualties are estimated at 260 in killed and wounded, and our loss at six men killed and 26 wounded.

REVOLT AT HYDERABAD—THE ROHILLAS SHOT DOWN WITH CANNON.

From Hyderabad (Deccan) the capital of the Nizam's dominions, we learn that a serious rising occurred in that city on the 18th July. About four thousand Badmashes, led by three bundred Rohillas, marched upon the residency to demand the release of the Jemsdar of the 1st Nizam's cavalry, who had been caught and delivered over to the resident by Salar Jung. Major Davidson acted with much decision, and opened fire upon the rabbite from several guns, which caused them to disperse. Several of the Rihillas and others were killed, and many of them made prisoners by the Nizam's mercenaries. The leader of the Rohillas, who was mortally wounded, was afterwards captured. The city has since remained quiet. To prevent any further outbreaks of the turbulent Rohillas, who are believed to be ripe for sedition, the wing of the 12th lancers, stationed at Kirkee, has been ordered to Hyderabad, and is now are rouse towards that capital A field force, consisting of several regiments of the Hyderabad couting gont, under the command of Major W. A. Orr, is being formed on the northern frontier of the Nizam's dominions, and will act in conjunction with the Bo nbay movable column, to put down revoil in Central Ind's.

The following the Command of Major W. A. Chr. is being formed on the northern frontier of the Nizam's dominions, and will act in conjunction with the Bo nbay movable column, to put down revoil in Central Ind's.

and will act in conjunction with the Bombay movable columns, to put down revoit in Central Ind's.

ALLAHARAD OFFY IN RUINS.

The following is from an efficer:

Two days after I arrived I went with a couple of Queen's officers to see the bangalows, and I must say inever witnessed anything like it before; every single thing was destroyed, every pane of glum smashed—even the canvass that goes over the punkah was torn into streets. Such a wilfed desiraction of property I never winnessed. A large quantity of things was found in a village close by. They were all secured, and two days ago the place was burnt by us to the ground. This is certainly, and will, from all appearance, be a tedious campaign; for, besides the straits we are reduced to, the bad weather is setting in, viz, the raims. I am regularly rationed like a common soldier, get a leaf of breat, a plut of beer, a little sugar and milk and a small plece of mutten, besides tes twice a day, spirits and beer only once, as also the nucton, for tea is given out

we have managed to get on very fairly.

OUDR THE RREAL HEADQUARTERS.

Oute is now the headquarters of the rebuts Every single regiment has minimal, and the country will have to be taken a reor a time, but this time by force of arms. It is reported that a detachment of the 84th (the Queen's), who went over there from Campore the other day, had been out down to a man, but this has not been conformed. There are thou ands upon thousands of natives assembled there, and assistance will have to come quickiv or not are thour and supported by the property of the European will be aved. There is a force of 600 Europeans and a detacement of my present corps going over to Campore most likely a fluendly morning, and most likely I shall go with them; at least, I hope and trust it may be my good luck to be able to. These are attring times. They are hanging men up at Beaaros and here, betties several other stations, six, seven and eight a day. Assirbaries in this country have carried matters to far, and nothing wantever is a native so tenacious of as having his retition medical with. Education has also been carred too far. Educate a native and he becomes a thoroughpaced reconder? These are the opinions of men who are capable of giving them.

FOPULATION OF DELHI CITY.

paced recondired. These are the opinions of men who are espable of giving them.

FOPULATION OF DELHI GITY.

[From Atlan's Indian Mail.]

As at the present moment every species of information regarding the imperial city is auxionally sought after, no applogy may be necessary for troubling our roaders with details of so dry a nature as the following:—On taking the cenus of 1846, it was accertained that Delhi contained 28,811 houses, 9,946 shops (mostly one storied.) 231 mosques, 188 temples, I church, 678 wells, and 198 shoot. The total population consisted of 137,977 souls, of whom 69,788 were makes, and 68 29 females. Of these, 90 families, or 267 persons, were Christians; 14,765 families, or 66,120 persons were Mahommedans; and 19,287 families, or 71,530 persons, were Hindoos. In the year 1846, there were fost in higher, and 4,850 deaths occurred. Of the last, 1,230 took p see before the age of 12 mouths, 403 here en in a months and 2 years, 843 between 2 and 12 years, and 2,194 above that age. The census of the 13 villages forming the suburbs of Delhi comes down to 1847. They then contained 21,362 inhabitant—namely, of Hindoon, 709 colitivators, 14,906 non-cultivators; and of Mahommedans, 495 cultivators and 6,192 non-civiliyators. In this return there are two points worthy of notice. The drat is, that, notwitheranding the practice of polygamy, there is a very trilling difference between the number of males and that of females. The only inforence to be drawn from this fact is, that a large proportion of the males must be unmarried, and that, consequently, dissolute habits are the rule, the other point to be remarked is the equal division of the population into Hindoos and Mahommedans. Throughout Bengal generally the former is to the latter as three to one. This exceptional fact is, of course, attributable to the circumtance that Delbi has always been regarded as the headquarriers and espital of the Mahommedan population of latts.

NANJEE SANIB, THE BLOOTHINSTY REVOLUTIONIST.

of India.

NANAJER SAHIB, THE BLOOFTHIRSTY REVOLUTIONIST.

(From the London Post, Sept. 1.)

It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to know that Nanajee Sahib, the Rajan of Bissor, has, beside some mency in the Bank of Bengal, a good many lakbs of rupees invested in Company's paper. This stroolous traitor is the adopted son of the late Pelebus, Bajee Rao, who, from the time of his deposition until his death, lived at Bither, in the neighborhood of Cawupore, upon the pension allowed him by the British government. On the death of the ex-Peishwa, Nanajee atrove hard, but without success, to obtain from the lodian government acontinuance to himself of the pension allowed to Bajee Rao. Falling in this, he despatched as agont to agitate his claims in England, and transmitted, it is said, to Calcubs to meet the expense of such a mission as imple piece of company's paper of the value of five lakbs of rupees. The mission to Ergland, we need hardly remind our readers, was as unguecessful as the attempt made to influence the local government. The indian government may in some measure thank itself for having allowed this man to acquire the local influence he possesses. It is well known that for years back, since the death of the Bajee Rao, Nanajee has kept the Begum of the Bajee, the rightful heirs to the property of the deceased chief, in close confinement in the Zensanh, so that nere likely to take sieps relative to resoung them from confirement, or resoring to them their property, could obtain access to where they were. It cannot be said that Nanajee is not a venturous traitor. He staked his all, which is not a little, upon the die His game might have been played to as not to have entirely deprived him of the symmathy of those be fought against; but like every leader the prasont insurrection has brought to notice, he seems unable to resist that propensity to cold blooded, dustardly marder which seems to take possession of mat patives simultaneously with their achieving power to gratify it.

TRANQUILLIYE IN F

deliver France from a rival, it would likewise deprive her of an auxiliary; for, in our eyes, the social interests defended in concers by England and France are far more precious than the mercantile interests which create the precious than the mercantile interests which create the precious than the mercantile interests which create the new process of the other; yet a mean control on the present that the elevation of England. The second of the control o

me are convinced, by the proceedings of a government which is constituted on a base of permanent hostotty to all others.

But what have excited here a sentiment as painful at it is general, are the accusations of the most gratulous character of which the Morning Post has made theelf the organ, to ascribe to the intrigues of Russian agents the responsibility of the military issurrection which is at present ownwhelming India. The position of that journal—it actorious relations with the British Cabine—will not permit us to consider its call unious ascribes as a simple sortie of a journalist. They reveal clearly a well calculated premediation angare the much more worthy to be condemned incomed as it is crident the British poerament have suffered out their own hands the proofs of their utter fainty. In leaving to be accredited under the shelter of its authority thous sentiments of the Morning Post, the conduct of that journal proves clearly that on every occasion its first thought is to exotte in England and in Europe a haired against Russia.

There is a maximum at least profess with all currettength, while making our appeal to all honest men, in the candidant expectation that the future will give to our protestations that weight which has already been given to them upon a recent occasion.

You will remember that at the epoch of the war with Persis, scarcely six mooths ago, the same calculates were uttered against the Russian government. In Lindon we were accused of having excited the Shah against the English. The events have exceed the character of those calcumnies, for it is evident that peace would not have been concluded, even up to the present moment, if Persia had recribed the least enouragement, from Russia. Bestdes, some honest volone have been related in the become even of the British Parliament to give a brilliant hemage to the loyaly of the Russian government.

rected the least caritance, or core the least convergence, from Russia. Boildes, some honest volces have occur raised in the bosom even of the British Parliament to give a brilliant hemage to the loyalty of the Russian government.

Have we not, then, a right to demand to day of the Morning Post—if its accountions against Russia were cally well founded—what would be the state of things now if, following those ambitious and porfitious inspirations which the Ergiich journais charge us with, Russia in place or facilitating, as it did, the conclusion of peace between Ergland and Persia, had encouraged the belificous spirit of the Shah—if she had sent forty thousand men to the freathers of Aras, and have thus prolonged the war up to the moment when the indian crists aroses? And calculate the consequences of a conflagration which would have embraced the whole of Asia, including the Afguan race, who have not certainly forgouen taker harded against the Ergitish, nor their claims to the province of Peahawur; the Shka, too, who saprire to nothing beyond the reconquering of their independence; and, is fine, the whole believe populations of the northwest of India? What would have become of the English government before such a formidable crists, at a moment when the great part of its military forces were employed in Persia and China?

The official organ of the Chinete of London has evidently sot reflected before it has made so imprudent as assertion. That journal felt that the crisis which has just arise in infendamental felt that the crisis which has just arise in infendamental felt that the crisis which has just arise in infendamental felt that the crisis which has just arise in infendamental felt that the crisis which has just arise in infendamental felt that the crisis which has just arise in infendamental felt that the crisis which has just arise in infendamental felt that the crisis when the felt and the constitution of the felt of the felt of post of the Chinate of the constitution of the constitution security is a co

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Lord Elgin's Policy-His Journey to Pekin. Message to the Emperor—an American Con-victed of Piracy.
The United States frigate San Jacinto, and sloope-of-war-Lovani and Portamouth, were at Shanghao on the 4th of

After the reception, a deputation of the community waited upon his Excellency and presented an address signed by the British residents, and to which his lordship replied in the following terms:

Gestimms—I am much graified by the welcome which you are the profite to me on my arrival as Hong Kong.

serve which a sense of duty prescribes to me, I may restore to state that I conserve with you in the orition that no effections of the state of the

need by, to support the monor of our country? hag. I see he reason to doubt that, by predence and paleince, moderation and firmsons, they may be overcome.

OBJECTS OF LORD RLGIN'S MISSION—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

[Hong Kong (July 8) Correspondence of London Times.]

Lord Eighn has arrived in perfect health. Two days were given to receptions on board. On the third he landed under salute from all the ships and from the fort, and the troops were turned out, and there was a gain day.

We have therefore a plenipotentiary whom all parties hope and believe to be the man for the occasion; and we have leaders who, if ordered to do so, would take 10,000 men through China from the Yellow Sea to the Himalays; but we have not get the 10 000 men.

It was very evident that Lord Eighe's position will not allow him to remain idle in Hong Kong, and no one was surprised when the rumor spread that he was going norithward. The fav vite theory is that he is going to Japan, and it is not impossible that we may see the coasts of that mysterious island. The course really resolved upon, however, is this. A few days after the mail has been depached, the Calcutts, the Shannon, the Pearl, the Indexible, the Hornet and two gunboats will proceed northward, to redeevous at Shanghae, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the river Petche, on which river Petin stands. Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Eigh will despatch to the authorities, for transmission to the Emperor, a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognize or repodiate the acts of als officers at Canton. If the Cours of Pekis repudiate Yeh and pay compensation for past hyprics, and give soccurity against their recorrence, well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a disposition be rhown to entangle the ambassador in questions of corremonal, Lord Kigin will declare war, and thus relieve the relations of the two Powers from their present atomatic of intercourse with city of the discrete of diplomatic commiss,